

Disinfectant Considerations for Multidrug-Resistant Organisms

Multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs) are resistant to certain antibiotics. However, not all have developed resistance to disinfectants. In contrast, there are other MDROs that require specific disinfectants to effectively kill the organism. The table below offers considerations for infection preventionists to use as they assess what disinfectants are effective against a specific organism.

Be sure to use the disinfectant according to its master label, paying close attention to the product's contact (wet) time and concentration specifications to allow for proper disinfection. If you're combatting multiple MDROs in your health care facility, you will want to check that the disinfectants you use are effective against all of them.

Organism	Disinfectant considerations
<i>Candida auris</i>	Consult the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) List P .
Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CP-CRE)	Consult the disinfectant's master label to be sure it is effective against Enterobacterales.
Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (CP-CRAB)	Consult the disinfectant's master label to be sure it is effective against <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> .
Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (CP-CRPA).	Consult the disinfectant's master label to be sure it is effective against <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> .
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	Consult the EPA's List H .
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> or <i>faecium</i> (VRE)	Consult the EPA's List H .
Other MDROs	Consult the disinfectant's master label to be sure it is effective against the desired organism(s).